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WORLD SUGAR AND MOLASSES OUTPUT EXPANDS IN 1975/76

Summary

Following a reduced crop in 1974/75, world sugar output rebounded to an estimated 81.3 million tons (89.6 million short tons) in 1975/76, a 4 percent rise over the previous year's outturn. World sugar consumption, on the other hand, amounted to 80.8 million tons in 1975/76, allowing a slight buildup in world sugar stocks during the year. Carryover stocks, however, remained at a fairly low level at the end of 1975/76.

World sugar output in 1975/76 was a record. Most of the increase over the year-earlier level was accounted for by beet sugar production, which amounted to 32.2 million tons in 1975/76. The remaining 49.1 million tons was sugar from cane, which was 60 percent of total sugar production in 1975/76. Beet acreages in 1975/76 were responding to the extremely high sugar prices that peaked in November 1974.

Beet acreages in Europe (including the USSR) are up an estimated 3.5 percent in 1976/77. In the United States, beet planting intentions are down about 3 percent. There has been much dry weather in northern Europe so far during the beet-growing season, but prospects are excellent in Brazil and several other important countries for the 1976/77 harvest.

World noncentrifugal sugar output in 1975/76 was about 3 percent above that of the previous year. Production increased in Colombia, India, and Pakistan.

Meanwhile, world industrial molasses production recovered in 1975/76 to the level of 2 years earlier. The most notable gains occurred in Western Europe and the Philippines, but production was off in Brazil and India.

Sugar

NORTH AMERICA

Barbados. Rains beginning in late 1975 spurred cane growth enough to raise production estimates. The exportable surplus from the 1975/76 crop will also be larger, and exports will likely be close to 100,000 tons.

Cuba. The end of the drought in Cuba was too late to benefit the 1975/76 crop, but increased processing efficiency reportedly has resulted in a crop the same size as the previous year's. The drought lingered longest in the eastern part of Cuba, where most of the sugarcane is grown. Cuba's production capacity is now believed to total over 7 million tons, according to some sources.

Dominican Republic. The drought affected output more than had been thought earlier. The March estimate of 1.3 million has been reduced to 1.2 million tons. In 1974/75 sugar production had been about 1.1 million tons. Sugar exports totaled about 950,000 tons in 1975 and may reach 1 million tons in 1976. In 1976, sugar was withheld from export because of low prices until late April.

Guatemala. Production is up in 1975/76 as a result of attractive prices during the year before, which prompted increased plantings. Exports during the current marketing year are expected to be around 250,000 tons. The outlook is for production to reach about 535,000 tons in 1976/77, and exports will be up accordingly.

Jamaica. Sugar output continues to decline. Yields are down because of drought, and extraction rates are also lower. The Government is starting a $14 million program to make the Government-owned mills more efficient. Sugar exports during 1976 are forecast at about 250,000 tons.

Mexico. Although production is up slightly in 1975/76, it is still below the record level of 1973/74. In 1975/76, cane yields have been higher in some areas because of improved varieties coming into production and reduced delivery problems. However, older fields are still in the process of being replanted, reducing the amount of cane harvested. Extraction rates have been slightly higher in the 1975/76 campaign. Exports are now expected to be no larger than 100,000 tons for the 1975/76 marketing year because of unattractive price levels. Stocks are being built up in the meantime. Consumption continues to increase, particularly for industrial use, including soft drinks, baking, and fruit products.

The beet industry that is being developed around Mexicali is on schedule and is to begin functioning in 1977. The new varieties of cane being used, as well as more rapid processing of cane, are expected to result in a gradual increase in cane sugar production.

Trinidad and Tobago. Sugar output during 1975/76 was less than had been anticipated because of an extended rainy season and absenteeism in the fields and in the mills. Nevertheless, production during 1975/76 was well above year-earlier levels. Exports during 1976 are estimated at more than 180,000 tons, compared with only 110,000 tons in 1975.

United States. The 1975/76 beet crop of 26.7 million tons was a record, reflecting increased acreage and good growing conditions. The harvested sugarcane area in 1975/76 of 736,000 acres was 7 percent above that of a year earlier and was up in all areas except Louisiana. The 1975/76 cane crop totaled 25.0 million tons, 16 percent above that of a year earlier.

Beet planting intentions in the United States as of April 1 for the 1976/77 crop were 3 percent below those of a year earlier. Outturns in 1976/77 may decline more than planting intentions because of a production shift into lower yielding states such as Minnesota and North Dakota.

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina. Sugar production during 1975/76 declined 12 percent as a result of severe frost in July 1975. Exports of 350,000 tons in 1975/76 were down considerably from the year-earlier level. The forecast is for a sugar outturn of 1.7 million tons in 1976/77 and substantially larger exports. The new Government has freed retail sugar prices and has announced plans to eliminate export taxes and to free exchange rates. State-controlled sugar mills are to be sold to the private sector.

Brazil. The 1975/76 frost-reduced crop is now placed at 6.3 million tons, compared with 7.3 million tons in 1974/75. Authorized sugar production during 1976/77 is for 130 million bags of 60 kilos each. Actual sugar production during 1976/77 is estimated at 8.2 million tons of sugar, which would be a record crop. During 1976/77 the central-south region is authorized to produce 90 million bags and the north-northeast 40 million. Some 95 million bags are to be crystal sugar for domestic consumption and 35 million bags will be demerara sugar for export.

Colombia. Planted area and yields continue to increase as a result of relatively favorable prices for sugarcane compared with prices for other crops and improved cultural practices, including greater fertilizer use. During 1975/76 exports amounted to 173,000 tons, of which 150,000 tons went to the United States and the rest to Chile. Panela (noncentrifugal sugar) production recovered in 1975/76, prompted by favorable prices and more technical and financial assistance to producers.

Ecuador. Output increased for the second consecutive year in 1975/76. The harvested area has been expanded in the coastal region. Production is expected to be up again in 1976/77. Most of the sugar crop is consumed domestically, with all exports in recent years going to the United States.

Peru. The 1975/76 production estimate has been lowered slightly because of strikes and other labor problems as well as a lower-than-expected cane yield. Sugar exports are expected to decline from 422,000 tons in 1975 to about 380,000 tons in 1976. About half of Peru's exports in 1975 were to the United States, one-fourth to Chile, and most of the rest to the USSR. The area devoted to sugarcane on the coastal area will not expand greatly because the Government reportedly wants to grow other foodstuffs. However, it is planned that beginning in 1980/81 about 100,000 tons of sugar will be produced in the jungle area of eastern Peru.

EUROPE

France. Output recovered in 1975/76 from the disappointing crop of the year before. However, it was below expectations, mainly because low rainfall reduced yields. In 1976/77, planted acreage is up about 2 percent but drought has reduced prospects in the current season. Prices were increased about 8 percent for the current season, but the decision to raise prices was made too late to greatly affect plantings. The "B" quota was reduced from 45 percent to 35 percent of the "A" quota. The "A" quota remains at 3.0 million tons. Domestic sugar sales are down and the exportable surplus from the 1975/76 crop has increased to 1.7 million tons, of which 1.1 million tons is destined to move outside the European Community (EC). Almost all of this is refined sugar.

Germany, West. Beet yields and extraction rates were low in 1975/76 because of poor weather. Acreages have continued to expand, however, during the past few years, spurred by higher prices to producers. In 1976/77 output may reach 3.0 million tons, provided yields are normal. The current beet crop has been slowed by dry weather during the growing season so far, and recovery will depend on moisture conditions during the remainder of the season.

Italy. The 1975/76 outturn was substantially above that of a year earlier—a result of increased plantings encouraged by favorable EC quotas and prices. A large sugarbeet harvest was partly offset by leaf spot infestation, which reduced sucrose content. Encouraged by good results last year, about 6 percent more acreage has been planted to beets for the 1976/77 crop but drought in the Po Valley may reduce yields.

The Growers' Association has published the following data on technical improvements as a percentage of total acreage in 1975/76:

Precision planting— 81; Monogerm seed— 81;
Chemical weeding— 48; Mechanical harvesting— 89.

Netherlands. The Netherlands produced record sugarbeet and sugar outturn in 1975/76 and sugarbeet area has been increased slightly in 1976/77. The Netherlands exported some 120,000 tons outside the EC in 1975/76. The exports were mostly EC-subsidized exports and such exports are likely to continue in the current year. The 1976/77 sugar harvest will be about the same size as last year's.

United Kingdom. Sugarbeet area was increased about 5 percent for the 1976/77 crop. First estimates on the 1976/77 harvest is for a sugar outturn of 1.1 million tons. However, extremely dry weather has cast doubt on the possibility of such a large crop. Imports of sugar totaled 2.3 million tons, raw basis, in 1975/76, but may be smaller in 1976/77, depending on the size of the new crop.

Spain. Spain had a good sugarbeet harvest in 1975/76 and is expecting a much larger outturn in 1976/77. Sugarbeet area has been expanding as a result of increased sugarbeet base prices and is expected to reach 620,000 acres in 1976/77. The cane area remains at about 10,000 acres.

Poland. Official figures received since the June 9 estimates indicate that production in 1975/76 was 1,897,000 tons. Contracted sugarbeet acreage is up considerably for the 1976/77 crop and a harvest of 2.2 million tons is forecast. In 1975 only 67,000 tons were exported, but exports could increase to 400,000 tons in 1976. Over half of the area in sugarbeets is now planted with monogerm seed.

Yugoslavia. Production was down in 1975/76 and prospects are for recovery in 1976/77 to about the level of 2 years earlier when 554,000 tons were produced. Planned acreage will not be met and the estimated sugarbeet area will be down 5,000 acres in 1976/77 from that of a year earlier. However, yields should be slightly higher in 1976/77, allowing some production increase. Despite the expected larger crops, imports will not be likely to decrease as stocks are replenished.

USSR. The USSR had another short crop in 1975/76 for the second consecutive year. The major reason was drought in the summer growing season. A better crop is expected in 1976/77. Beet acreage is up about 1 percent from that of a year earlier, while the weather in the early part of the season was good. High-yielding areas in the Ukraine, particularly, are receiving priority in fertilizer, herbicides, pesticides, and improved seed under a 1976-80 directive. During 1976, the Soviet Union's import requirements will be an estimated 3.6 million tons of sugar. Of this, Cuba is expected to provide about 3 million tons and the Philippines 200,000 tons.

AFRICA

Kenya. Output remained nearly the same in 1975/76 as in the year earlier. However, consumption has decreased for 3 years and imports have declined likewise. The forecast is for production to increase to an estimated 287,000 tons in 1976/77 and import requirements to be down to about 40,000 tons.

South Africa. Production declined in 1975/76 and exports on a quantity base decreased to about 685,000 tons. However, the value of these exports was some $230 million, even more than in the previous season. The major destinations during calendar 1975 were Japan, Canada, and the United States, in that order.

South Africa's sugar industry is in the midst of consolidating its facilities and modernizing mill equipment. This move and the dry spell at the end of 1974 had a detrimental affect on the 1975/76 crop. In 1976/77 output is expected to recover well and even expand to around 2 million tons, leaving about 800,000 tons for export.

Zaire. Sugar output in Zaire is rising parallel to domestic consumption; imports are therefore statying about even. In 1976/77 production will be an estimated 73,000 tons and import requirements will be around 20,000 tons.

ASIA AND OCEANIA

China, People's Republic of. Production increased only slightly during 1975/76. However, output was still below the record crop of 1973/74. Drought in the north is reported to have kept beet yields down in 1975/76, even though some of this production is under irrigation. Sugarcane in the southern areas apparently experienced unfavorable weather during the growing season. The cane harvest in Kwangtung Province was probably hampered by the powerful typhoons that struck south China. More area is probably being planted to sugarcane in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region. It is estimated some 75 percent of the sugar produced in China came from sugarcane in 1975/76. China's sugar imports averaged about 630,000 tons during the period 1972-1974, the latest year for which data are available.

India. India continues to pursue an aggressive export policy in order to increase foreign exchange earnings. Exports of sugar more than doubled in calendar 1975 to about 950,000 tons. Although production was down slightly in 1975/76, exports of 1 million tons are expected in 1976. In 1976/77, plantings are about the same as in the previous year, but increased yields may bring an outturn in excess of 6 million tons. Yields were reduced last year, partly because of poor weather. Excise rebates and other incentives are expected to encourage centrifugal sugar production in 1976/77. Noncentrifugal sugar (gur) production increased in 1975/76, partly at the expense of centrifugal sugar output.

Japan. Cane sugar production increased in 1975/76, but this was offset by a reduction in beet sugar output. Most of Japan's consumption requirements are provided by imports. Consumption dropped from about 3.1 million tons in 1973/74 to 2.6 million in 1974/75 and recovered slightly to 2.7 million tons in 1975/76. Imports decreased from 2.6 million tons in 1974/75 to 2.4 million tons last year. Japan has concluded long-term contracts with Australia, Thailand, South Africa, and Brazil. In 1976, imports from these countries are scheduled to be 1.4 million tons.

Philippines. Cane yields were very good in 1975/76 in response to favorable weather conditions. The outlook is for a slightly larger sugar outturn in 1976/77. The typhoon that struck the northern Philippines recently apparently had little adverse affect on the 1975/76 crop. Damage could have been somewhat more severe to accumulated sugar stocks, however. Exports during 1975/76 had been forecast at 1.2 million tons before the typhoon struck. The Philippines signed contracts with two U.S. refiners in March 1976 that require shipment of 1.2 million tons of raw sugar annually for the next 5 years.

Thailand. Thailand continues to increase sugar production vigorously. The 1975/76 outturn was even better than had been anticipated. Exports are expected to reach 675,000 tons in 1975/76 and are forecast at 900,000 tons in 1976/77.

Australia. Cane yields were higher in 1975/76 than a year earlier, but a lower extraction rate resulted in a sugar outturn that was only slightly above that of a year earlier. The year was characterized by wet conditions in much of the growing area. Exports were likewise about the same as in the year before at 2.1 million tons. In 1976/77 prospects are for crop of at least 3.2 million tons. A harvest of this size would result in exports of 2.5 million tons. The United States was the number one destination in 1975 for the first time, as Australia continues to look for new markets following the ending of the British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.

Molasses

Brazil. Output decreased from 2.1 million tons in 1974/75 to 1.8 million tons in 1975/76. Exports amounted to 1.0 million tons in 1974, the latest year for which data are available. Brazil was the world's largest exporter in 1974.

India. Production decreased by 200,000 tons in 1975/76. India continues to be only a minor molasses exporter, exporting only 10,000 tons in 1975/76.

Japan. Molasses consumption in Japan is down and imports declined to 971,000 tons in 1974/75. In 1975/76 imports are expected to be about 1.0 million tons.

Mexico. Mexico's output increased slightly in 1975/76. Consumption also increased, mostly for livestock feeding. Exports declined from 715,000 tons in 1974 to 580,000 tons in 1975. Mexico is the major source of U.S. molasses imports.

Thailand. Output rose significantly in 1975/76 in line with Thailand's steadily expanding sugar industry. Domestic consumption was about 300,000 tons in 1975/76, leaving nearly 600,000 tons for export.

United States. Production in 1975/76 was only 27,000 tons above that of a year earlier on the Continent. Imports declined from 2.0 million tons in 1974 to 1.7 million tons in 1975. The value of molasses imports decreased from $121.9 million to $86.5 million during the same period.

USSR. As expected, molasses production was about the same in 1975/76 as during the previous year because of reduced sugar output in both years.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR(RAW VALUE):PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1966-67/1970-71, ANNUAL 1971-72/1975-76 1/
(IN THOUSANDS OF SHORT TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1966-67/1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76 2/
NORTH AMERICA:						
BAHAMAS	8	0	0	0	0	0
BARBADOS	177	125	130	121	108	120
BELIZE	68	78	79	99	98	83
CANADA	143	164	161	126	111	141
COSTA RICA	151	197	192	181	196	211
CUBA	6,569	4,837	5,787	6,393	6,283	6,283
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	980	1,256	1,259	1,316	1,251	1,300
EL SALVADOR	142	204	207	256	283	284
GUADELOUPE	164	88	133	107	118	116
GUATEMALA	197	259	298	358	423	496
HAITI	63	71	72	72	64	62
HONDURAS	59	68	65	80	85	90
JAMAICA	456	423	365	422	403	380
MARTINIQUE	38	24	25	15	15	22
MEXICO	2,691	2,778	3,053	3,125	3,004	3,031
NICARAGUA	142	183	157	176	216	262
PANAMA	80	96	94	119	150	180
ST KITTS	36	29	26	30	29	34
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO	247	256	206	206	180	240
US-CONTINENTAL(BEET)	3,167	3,512	3,663	3,197	3,006	3,840
US-CONTINENTAL(CANE)	1,242	1,206	1,620	1,420	1,470	1,734
US-HAWAII	1,210	1,118	1,129	1,041	1,105	1,145
US-PUERTO RICO	545	298	255	290	300	295
US-VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	18,577	17,270	18,976	19,150	18,899	20,351
SOUTH AMERICA:						
ARGENTINA	1,008	1,092	1,426	1,819	1,689	1,487
BOLIVIA	109	130	136	192	193	198
BRAZIL	5,048	6,227	6,795	7,672	8,157	6,944
CHILE	191	191	169	140	243	364
COLOMBIA	722	871	898	937	1,001	1,090
ECUADOR	222	276	274	270	295	317
GUYANA	382	352	298	381	336	403
PARAGUAY	49	61	62	80	89	93
PERU	850	1,015	1,014	1,125	1,091	1,069
SURINAM	18	12	10	11	11	11
URUGUAY	55	64	83	85	123	142
VENEZUELA	455	570	571	637	568	531
TOTAL	9,109	10,860	11,735	13,350	13,796	12,651
WESTERN EUROPE:						
EC:						
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG	644	927	758	865	683	783
DENMARK	344	358	377	405	466	531
FRANCE	2,488	3,530	3,289	3,492	3,250	3,562
GERMANY WEST	2,220	2,584	2,690	2,707	2,687	2,792
IRELAND	159	201	186	208	158	219
ITALY	1,526	1,367	1,381	1,250	1,113	1,545
NETHERLANDS	777	923	833	917	856	1,008
UNITED KINGDOM	1,060	1,301	1,062	1,154	681	766
TOTAL EC	9,218	11,189	10,577	10,999	9,895	11,206
AUSTRIA	351	325	428	408	438	551
FINLAND	63	69	97	94	84	85
GREECE	146	170	142	177	206	338
PORTUGAL(AZORES & MADEIRA)	24	20	25	28	26	28
SPAIN	774	1,070	915	899	659	1,019
SWEDEN	265	294	322	291	336	305
SWITZERLAND	72	84	74	86	79	72
TOTAL	10,912	13,222	12,579	12,982	11,724	13,604
EASTERN EUROPE:						
ALBANIA	18	16	21	21	22	23
BULGARIA	278	275	254	292	259	276
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	935	772	859	947	937	827
GERMANY EAST	592	573	794	777	772	716
HUNGARY	461	309	364	359	375	540
POLAND	1,837	1,887	2,016	2,003	1,716	2,149
ROMANIA	481	490	636	753	618	617
YUGOSLAVIA	509	464	471	532	611	539
TOTAL	5,111	4,786	5,413	5,685	5,310	5,688
TOTAL EUROPE	16,023	18,008	17,993	18,666	17,034	19,292
TOTAL U.S.S.R.	10,446	8,813	8,984	10,549	8,521	8,488
AFRICA:						
EGYPT	433	500	650	658	595	683
ETHIOPIA	90	143	159	165	176	182
KENYA	105	140	111	176	193	195
MALAGASY REPUBLIC	115	121	121	127	121	127
MAURITIUS	682	688	756	768	767	547
MOROCCO	78	246	246	273	320	386
MOZAMBIQUE	268	357	402	430	441	268
REUNION	260	201	250	277	263	271
RHODESIA	177	193	220	273	276	292
SOUTH AFRICA	1,758	2,056	2,111	1,909	2,076	1,986
SWAZILAND	170	207	188	209	220	259
TANZANIA	96	99	101	117	121	123

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CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (RAW VALUE) PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1966-67/1970-71, ANNUAL 1971-72/1975-76 1/
(IN THOUSANDS OF SHORT TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1966-67/1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76 2/
UGANDA	165	155	98	61	30	33
ZAIRE (CONGO,K)	43	55	63	67	71	75
OTHER 3/	457	515	524	529	600	680
TOTAL	4,898	5,677	6,002	6,041	6,270	6,108
ASIA:						
BURMA	98	127	132	110	121	121
CHINA, PEOPLES REP.	1,935	2,115	2,708	2,899	2,646	2,756
CHINA, REP OF (TAIWAN)	857	822	860	983	828	948
INDIA 4/	4,251	4,222	5,040	5,456	6,387	6,063
INDONESIA	757	750	981	1,047	1,102	1,157
IRAN	541	639	689	734	711	755
JAPAN	446	639	716	720	527	526
NANSEI-NANPO (RYUKYU)	247	150	5/	5/	5/	5/
PAKISTAN	596	392	518	701	614	678
PHILIPPINES	1,926	2,061	2,673	2,772	2,717	3,086
THAILAND	394	694	716	1,025	1,142	1,532
TURKEY	746	1,003	894	811	919	1,087
OTHER 6/	123	184	201	354	355	368
TOTAL	12,918	13,800	16,129	17,614	18,069	19,078
OCEANIA:						
AUSTRALIA	2,689	3,015	3,015	2,923	3,226	3,263
FIJI	410	376	413	386	397	408
TOTAL	3,099	3,391	3,428	3,309	3,623	3,671
WORLD TOTAL	75,069	77,818	83,247	88,679	86,212	89,639

NOTE: Due to rounding, may not add to area total.

1/ Years shown are crop year of the crop-harvesting season. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. Refined beet sugar is generally converted to raw value by multiplying by 1.087, while refined cane sugar is multiplied by 1.07 to obtain the raw value equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Other Africa includes Afar-Issas, Algeria, Angola, Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville), Ghana, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Somali Republic, Sudan, Tunisia, and Zambia. 4/ Includes khandsari. 5/ Since January 1, 1972, included in Japan. 6/ Other Asia includes Afghanistan, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Nepal, South Korea, South Vietnam, Sri Lanka and Syria. Bangladesh is included in Other Asia beginning in 1971-72.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

NON-CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: 1/ PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1966-67/1970-71, ANNUAL 1971-72/1975-76 2/
(IN THOUSANDS OF SHORT TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1966-67/1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76 3/
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA	45	44	30	44	41	44
EL SALVADOR	26	14	11	18	18	18
GUATEMALA	50	50	60	55	57	60
MEXICO	128	125	127	127	72	72
NICARAGUA	15	13	13	13	13	11
PANAMA	3	2	8	2	2	3
TOTAL	267	248	248	259	203	207
SOUTH AMERICA:						
BRAZIL	N.A.	N.A.	220	220	220	220
COLOMBIA	745	805	744	772	614	757
ECUADOR	43	44	44	44	44	44
PERU	14	14	15	14	14	14
VENEZUELA	41	39	36	39	44	42
TOTAL	843	902	1,060	1,089	937	1,078
ASIA:						
BURMA	160	160	157	143	143	149
CHINA, PEOPLES REP.	781	810	816	904	898	904
CHINA, REP OF (TAIWAN)	26	25	28	31	30	30
INDIA	6,063	7,165	6,614	7,937	6,724	6,834
INDONESIA	334	254	202	165	193	220
JAPAN	6	3	14	13	11	13
NANSEI-NANPO (RYUKYU)	15	15	4/	4/	4/	4/
PAKISTAN	737	1,323	1,543	1,486	1,483	1,593
PHILIPPINES	61	51	63	60	60	60
THAILAND	215	280	298	386	386	408
VIETNAM SOUTH	17	10	11	11	12	11
TOTAL	8,416	10,095	9,744	11,135	9,939	10,222
WORLD TOTAL	9,526	11,246	11,053	12,484	11,079	11,507

NOTE: Due to rounding, may not add to area total.

N.A. = Not available.

1/ Noncentrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panela, papelon, chancaca, radura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc. 2/ Years shown are last year's crop-harvesting season. For chronological arrangements here all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Since January 1, 1972, included in Japan.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (RAW VALUE): PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1966-67/1970-71, ANNUAL 1971-72/1975-76 [1]
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1966-67/1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76 [2]
NORTH AMERICA:						
BAHAMAS	7	0	0	0	0	0
BARBADOS	160	113	118	110	98	109
BELIZE	62	71	72	90	89	75
CANADA	130	149	146	114	101	128
COSTA RICA	137	179	174	164	178	191
CUBA	5,959	4,388	5,250	5,800	5,700	5,700
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	889	1,139	1,142	1,194	1,135	1,179
EL SALVADOR	129	185	188	232	257	258
GUADELOUPE	149	80	121	97	107	105
GUATEMALA	179	235	270	325	384	450
HAITI	57	64	65	65	58	56
HONDURAS	54	62	59	73	77	82
JAMAICA	413	384	331	383	366	345
MARTINIQUE	34	22	23	14	14	20
MEXICO	2,442	2,520	2,770	2,835	2,725	2,750
NICARAGUA	129	166	142	160	196	238
PANAMA	73	87	85	108	136	163
ST KITTS	33	26	24	27	26	31
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO	224	232	187	187	163	218
US-CONTINENTAL (BEET)	2,873	3,186	3,323	2,900	2,727	3,484
US-CONTINENTAL (CANE)	1,127	1,094	1,470	1,288	1,334	1,573
US-HAWAII	1,098	1,015	1,024	944	1,002	1,039
US-PUERTO RICO	495	270	231	263	272	268
US-VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	16,853	15,667	17,215	17,373	17,145	18,462
SOUTH AMERICA:						
ARGENTINA	914	991	1,294	1,650	1,532	1,349
BOLIVIA	99	118	123	174	175	180
BRAZIL	4,579	5,649	6,164	6,960	7,400	6,300
CHILE	173	173	153	127	220	330
COLOMBIA	655	790	815	850	908	989
ECUADOR	201	250	249	245	268	288
GUYANA	346	319	270	346	305	366
PARAGUAY	45	55	56	73	81	84
PERU	772	921	920	1,021	990	970
SURINAM	16	11	9	10	10	10
URUGUAY	50	58	75	77	112	129
VENEZUELA	413	517	518	578	515	482
TOTAL	8,263	9,852	10,646	12,111	12,516	11,477
WESTERN EUROPE:						
EC:						
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG	584	841	688	785	620	710
DENMARK	312	325	342	367	423	482
FRANCE	2,257	3,202	2,984	3,168	2,948	3,231
GERMANY WEST	2,014	2,344	2,440	2,456	2,438	2,533
IRELAND	144	182	169	189	143	199
ITALY	1,384	1,240	1,253	1,134	1,010	1,402
NETHERLANDS	705	837	756	832	777	914
UNITED KINGDOM	961	1,180	963	1,047	618	695
TOTAL EC	8,363	10,151	9,595	9,978	8,977	10,166
AUSTRIA	318	295	388	370	397	500
FINLAND	57	63	88	85	76	77
GREECE	133	154	129	161	187	307
PORTUGAL (AZORES & MADEIRA)	22	18	23	25	24	25
SPAIN	702	971	830	816	598	924
SWEDEN	240	267	292	264	305	277
SWITZERLAND	65	76	67	78	72	65
TOTAL	9,899	11,995	11,412	11,777	10,636	12,341
EASTERN EUROPE:						
ALBANIA	16	15	19	19	20	21
BULGARIA	252	249	230	265	235	250
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	848	700	779	859	850	750
GERMANY EAST	537	520	720	705	700	650
HUNGARY	418	280	330	326	340	490
POLAND	1,667	1,712	1,829	1,817	1,557	1,950
ROMANIA	437	445	577	683	561	560
YUGOSLAVIA	461	421	427	483	554	489
TOTAL	4,636	4,342	4,911	5,157	4,817	5,160
TOTAL EUROPE	14,536	16,337	16,323	16,934	15,453	17,501
TOTAL U.S.S.R.	9,477	7,995	8,150	9,570	7,730	7,700
AFRICA:						
EGYPT	393	454	590	597	540	620
ETHIOPIA	81	130	144	150	160	165
KENYA	95	127	101	160	175	177
MALAGASY REPUBLIC	104	110	110	115	110	115
MAURITIUS	618	624	686	697	696	496
MOROCCO	71	223	223	248	290	350
MOZAMBIQUE	243	324	365	390	400	243
REUNION	236	182	227	251	239	246
RHODESIA	161	175	200	248	250	265
SOUTH AFRICA	1,595	1,865	1,915	1,732	1,883	1,802
SWAZILAND	154	188	171	190	200	235
TANZANIA	87	90	92	106	110	112

-Continued-

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR(RAW VALUE):PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1966-67/1970-71, ANNUAL 1971-72/1975-76 1/

(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1966-67/1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76 2/
UGANDA	150	141	89	55	27	30
ZAIRE (CONGO,K)	39	50	57	61	64	68
OTHER 3/	415	467	475	480	544	617
TOTAL	4,443	5,150	5,445	5,480	5,688	5,541
ASIA:						
BURMA	89	115	120	100	110	110
CHINA, PEOPLES REP.	1,755	1,919	2,457	2,630	2,400	2,500
CHINA,REP OF(TAIWAN)	778	746	780	892	751	860
INDIA 4/	3,857	3,830	4,572	4,950	5,794	5,500
INDONESIA	687	680	890	950	1,000	1,050
IRAN	490	580	625	666	645	685
JAPAN	404	580	650	653	478	477
NANSEI-NANPO(RYUKYU)	224	136	5/	5/	5/	5/
PAKISTAN	541	356	470	636	557	615
PHILIPPINES	1,747	1,870	2,425	2,515	2,465	2,800
THAILAND	357	630	650	930	1,036	1,390
TURKEY	677	910	811	736	834	986
OTHER 6/	111	167	182	321	322	334
TOTAL	11,719	12,520	14,632	15,979	16,392	17,307
OCEANIA:						
AUSTRALIA	2,439	2,735	2,735	2,652	2,927	2,960
FIJI	372	341	375	350	360	370
TOTAL	2,811	3,076	3,110	3,002	3,287	3,330
WORLD TOTAL	68,102	70,596	75,521	80,449	78,211	81,318

NOTE: Due to rounding, may not add to area total.

1/ Years shown are crop years of the crop-harvesting season. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. Refined beet sugar is generally converted to raw value by multiplying by 1.087, while refined cane sugar is multiplied by 1.07 to obtain the raw value equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Other Africa includes Afars-Issas, Algeria, Angola, Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville), Ghana, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Somali Republic, Sudan, Tunisia, and Zambia. 4/ Includes Khandsari. 5/ Since January 1, 1972, included in Japan. 6/ Other Asia includes Afghanistan, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Nepal, South Korea, South Vietnam, Sri Lanka, and Syria. Bangladesh is included in Other Asia beginning in 1971-72.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

NON-CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: 1/ PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1966-67/1970-71, ANNUAL 1971-72/1975-76 2/

(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1966-67/1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76 3/
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA	41	40	27	40	37	40
EL SALVADOR	23	13	10	16	16	16
GUATEMALA	46	45	54	50	52	54
MEXICO	116	113	115	115	65	65
NICARAGUA	14	12	12	12	12	10
PANAMA	3	2	7	2	2	3
TOTAL	242	225	225	235	184	188
SOUTH AMERICA:						
BRAZIL	N.A.	N.A.	200	200	200	200
COLOMBIA	676	730	675	700	557	687
ECUADOR	39	40	40	40	40	40
PERU	13	13	14	13	13	13
VENEZUELA	37	35	33	35	40	38
TOTAL	765	818	962	988	850	978
ASIA:						
BURMA	145	145	142	130	130	135
CHINA, PEOPLES REP.	708	735	740	820	815	820
CHINA, REP OF (TAIWAN)	24	23	25	28	27	27
INDIA	5,500	6,500	6,000	7,200	6,100	6,200
INDONESIA	303	235	183	150	175	200
JAPAN	6	3	13	12	10	12
NANSEI-NANPO (RYUKYU)	14	14	4/	4/	4/	4/
PAKISTAN	669	1,200	1,400	1,348	1,345	1,445
PHILIPPINES	56	46	57	54	54	54
THAILAND	195	254	270	350	350	370
VIETNAM SOUTH	16	4	10	10	11	10
TOTAL	7,635	9,159	8,840	10,102	9,017	9,273
WORLD TOTAL	8,642	10,202	10,027	11,325	10,051	10,439

NOTE: Due to rounding, may not add to area total.

N.A. = Not available.

1/ Non-centrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panela, papelon, chancaca, radura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc. 2/ Years shown are last year's crop-harvesting season. For chronological arrangements here all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Since January 1, 1972, included in Japan.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1966-67/1970-71, ANNUAL 1971-72/1975-76 1/
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1966-67/1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
NORTH AMERICA:						
CANADA 2/	62	56	63	60	69	87
COSTA RICA	42	53	58	60	49	57
CUBA 3/	1,344	1,100	1,200	1,385	1,312	1,364
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	287	314	365	326	365	367
EL SALVADOR	48	73	95	97	99	106
GUATEMALA	58	91	126	138	168	191
HAITI	19	24	21	26	23	22
JAMAICA AND DEP.	163	159	131	121	122	117
MEXICO	1,005	1,083	1,190	1,213	1,227	1,238
NICARAGUA	50	79	71	70	90	106
PANAMA	34	31	31	36	45	54
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO	88	94	92	88	66	78
UNITED STATES	1,612	1,700	1,853	1,625	1,596	1,623
US-HAWAII	312	300	278	165	170	168
US-PUERTO RICO	250	200	142	195	185	170
OTHER	184	191	215	195	185	190
TOTAL	5,557	5,548	5,931	5,800	5,771	5,938
SOUTH AMERICA:						
ARGENTINA	315	390	478	695	638	561
BRAZIL	1,496	1,700	1,775	1,952	2,069	1,759
CHILE	42	34	34	27	46	49
COLOMBIA	173	211	217	250	284	268
ECUADOR	51	71	71	81	91	104
GUYANA	143	155	114	136	120	146
PERU 2/	265	319	335	331	325	320
URUGUAY	20	21	28	21	30	38
VENEZUELA 2/	183	247	269	258	265	250
OTHER	133	150	215	215	195	190
TOTAL	2,821	3,298	3,536	3,966	4,063	3,685
WESTERN EUROPE:						
EC:						
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG	140	185	164	195	154	177
DENMARK	88	100	106	141	131	155
FRANCE	576	890	991	1,094	1,009	1,100
GERMANY, WEST	513	664	629	782	712	867
IRELAND	33	41	44	50	34	47
ITALY	476	435	370	370	302	330
NETHERLANDS	198	256	215	285	261	300
UNITED KINGDOM	313	396	322	412	234	406
TOTAL EC	2,335	2,967	2,841	3,329	2.837	3,382
AUSTRIA	74	64	70	75	77	97
FINLAND	30	32	40	31	31	31
GREECE	47	45	56	75	130	132
SPAIN	224	302	236	271	195	285
SWEDEN	74	77	80	86	90	93
SWITZERLAND	15	16	17	23	21	21
TOTAL	2,797	3,503	3,340	3,890	3,381	4,041

EASTERN EUROPE:						
HUNGARY	150	105	130	159	129	170
POLAND	483	454	505	600	514	642
ROMANIA	126	140	185	215	218	180
YUGOSLAVIA	158	150	164	167	200	230
OTHER	480	475	525	530	520	515
TOTAL	1,397	1,324	1.509	1,671	1,581	1,737
TOTAL EUROPE	4,194	4,827	4,849	5,561	4,962	5,778
TOTAL U.S.S.R.	2,895	3,000	3,000	3,400	2,746	2,735
AFRICA:						
ANGOLA	18	19	18	20	20	20
EGYPT 4/	172	180	190	250	231	237
MAURITIUS	143	140	155	180	128	90
MOZAMBIQUE	74	85	100	119	102	90
SOUTH AFRICA	446	523	550	539	631	605
OTHER	383	440	475	480	494	490
TOTAL	1,235	1,387	1,488	1,588	1,606	1,532
ASIA:						
CHINA,REP OF(TAIWAN)	222	192	215	279	233	275
INDIA	1,264	1,200	1,696	1,800	2,000	1,800
INDONESIA	197	210	220	300	315	330
IRAN	128	190	205	230	228	234
JAPAN	38	174	171	184	157	165
PHILIPPINES	641	681	836	955	890	1,050
THAILAND	228	540	571	703	681	884
TURKEY	162	224	224	205	236	286
OTHER	728	825	850	900	887	895
TOTAL	3,608	4,236	4,988	5,556	5,627	5,919
OCEANIA:						
AUSTRALIA	453	506	548	549	586	620
FIJI	87	85	85	90	93	95
TOTAL	541	591	633	639	679	715
WORLD TOTAL	20,851	22,887	24,425	26,510	25,454	26,302

1/ In each country the year of production is the same as that for centrifugal sugar production. 2/ Calendar year; first year mentioned in heading. 3/ Includes hi-test molasses. 4/ May include edible molasses.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: IMPORTS OF SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1965-69 AND ANNUAL 1972 THROUGH 1974

(In Metric Tons)

Continent and country	Average 1965-69	1972	1973	1974 1/
North America:				
Canada 2/	175,520	164,035	171,854	174,478
United States	1,776,281	2,172,241	2,178,243	2,046,280
Total	1,951,801	2,336,276	2,350,097	2,220,758
Europe:				
Austria	11,713	47,115	30,717	33,497
Belgium and Luxembourg	116,743	139,182	132,968	109,516
Denmark	3,000	3,404	856	4,664
France	94,553	234,652	204,872	147,307
Germany, West	132,275	240,369	128,442	124,327
Ireland	24,747	106,170	100,637	119,740
Italy	28,454	175,691	200,730	216,788
Netherlands	284,535	496,481	614,877	548,592
Norway	46,081	60,000	58,959	92,972
Spain	6,284	35,790	29,036	30,480
Sweden	44,463	50,614	36,296	58,921
United Kingdom 3/	520,243	408,961	443,992	545,592
Total	1,313,091	1,998,429	1,982,382	2,032,396
Other countries:				
Hong Kong	829	181	694	150
Japan	826,890	1,030,975	904,787	909,841
Total	827,719	1,031,156	905,481	909,991
Total of above	4,092,611	5,365,861	5,237,960	5,163,145

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes high-test molasses. 3/ Includes invert sugar.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. agricultural attaches and foreign service officers, results of office research and related information.

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: EXPORTS OF SPECIFIED COUNTRIES,
AVERAGE 1965-69 AND ANNUAL 1972 THROUGH 1974
(In metric tons)

Continent and Country	Average 1965-69	1972	1973	1974 1/
North America:				
Cuba 2/	513,459	455,599	346,651	354,550
Dominican Republic	178,143	73,233	44,008	38,632
Guatemala	30,840	74,604	93,398	116,542
Jamaica	3/ 129,789	3/ 68,719	7,163	27,073
Mexico	609,287	565,935	320,477	500,000
Nicaragua	3/ 23,895	3/ 42,861	3/ 42,935	11,433
Trinidad and Tobago	67,176	56,288	54,796	33,674
United States	73,022	40,626	85,138	67,095
Total	1,625,611	1,377,865	994,566	1,148,999
South America:				
Brazil	147,080	587,437	799,349	1,004,456
Ecuador	35,999	25,369	84,744	88,353
Guyana	90,176	77,907	64.012	31,070
Total	273,255	690,713	948.105	1,123,879
Europe:				
Belgium and Luxembourg	10,708	28,598	13,353	30,243
France	109,277	301,299	392,827	352,307
Germany, West	781	41,197	50,586	54,201
Netherlands	24,152	153,123	184,505	168,318
United Kingdom 4/	35,991	74,248	37,418	29,467
Total	180,909	598,465	678,689	634,536
Africa:				
Mauritius	122,181	142,365	185,154	169,100
Mozambique	40,071	81,850	103,300	79,193
South Africa, Republic of	232,349	151,619	169,800	95,000
Total	394,601	375,834	458,254	343,293
Asia:				
Indonesia	194,788	192,570	204,137	197,200
Philippines	359,310	544,640	605,716	655,293
Thailand	83,563	227,191	406,057	492,493
Turkey	49,780	63,680	54,000	32,763
Total	687,441	1,028,081	1,269,910	1,377,749
Oceania:				
Australia 5/	144,339	224,166	190,741	247,946
Fiji	86,682	83,922	74,989	80,000
Total	231.021	308,088	265,730	327,946
Total of above	3,392,838	4,379,046	4,615,254	4,956,402

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Compiled from statistics of importing countries.
3/ Includes edible molasses. 4/ Includes invert suger.
5/ Crop year ending June 30 of year indicated.

Foreign agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. agricultural attaches and foreign service officers, results of office research, and related information.

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